

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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For quotations for advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

DEDICATION.

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Though Mr. Gladstone continues to refuse to accord to the women in Holloway gaol their true position as political prisoners, he has now been forced to admit that he has in reality the power to do so. He has at last acknowledged that the power of royal prerogative of mercy with regard to which he can advise the Sovereign may be used either in whole or in part, and that the transference of prisoners from the second to the first division would be a legitimate exercise of this prerogative. Though he has now consented to allow the Pankhursts to associate for an hour each day, yet they are still forced to wear prison clothes, to eat prison food, and are refused permission to see newspapers or to have intercourse with their friends. Against this refusal of constitutional usage the Women's Social and Political Union continues to protest. Last Saturday many thousand people accompanied the women of the Union in a march round Holloway Prison, in the course of which they sang songs of encouragement to those incarcerated within its walls. This protest will be repeated on

Saturday next, when a party will leave Kingsway at four o'clock in the afternoon.

An Extraordinary Refusal.

We draw special attention to the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to allow Christabel Pankhurst one of the acknowledged rights of political prisoners. A firm of publishers made an offer to her to write a book for them on the history of the agitation, which should be published after her release from prison; but to this request Mr. Gladstone has given an unconditional refusal. When it is remembered that even in Russia the political prisoners were accorded this privilege, and that the same has been allowed to Mr. Ginnell in Ireland in the current year, Mr. Gladstone's action will seem the more remarkable.

A Welcome Home.

The release of the prisoners from Holloway on Wednesday and Friday in last week was the scene of great rejoicing by the National Women's Social and Political Union, and the At Home in the Portman Rooms on Thursday evening and the breakfast at the Inns of Court Hotel on Friday morning were crowded with friends anxious to see and to hear those newly released prisoners. The women had a story to tell of the degrading regulations to which they had been made subject in their refusal to submit tamely to seeing Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter placed in close solitary confinement. Next Saturday morning at 8 o'clock a further number of prisoners will be released, and a procession will take place to the Inns of Court Hotel, where a breakfast will be served. Particulars are given on next page.

The Trial of Mrs. Baines.

There have been several new developments in the trial of Mrs. Baines during the week. On Thursday, the judge accepted the statement of Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Mrs. Baines's counsel) that the evidence of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone was relevant and necessary. It was therefore expected that they would put in an appearance at the trial, but on Monday these gentlemen moved in the Divisional Court to have their subpoenas set aside. Before this paper is published this question will have been decided, but as at the time of going to press it is still *sub judice* we refrain from making any comment upon it.

Protests at Meetings.

During the week the women have taken all possible opportunities of protesting at the meetings of Cabinet Ministers; the occasion which attracted the most attention was the speech made by Mr. Birrell at Mr. Campbell's church. Those of our readers who are in any doubt as to the right of women in taking this course are referred to the special remarks upon it in the article "Do Militant Tactics Pay?" which will be found on page 129 of this issue. Another protest was made at Bristol, where Mr. Birrell addressed a meeting on Saturday in support of the Licensing Bill. Mr. Lloyd George, who was announced to open a bazaar in aid of the Welsh Congregationalists, pleaded Parliamentary duties and sent his wife to take his place.

Other Noteworthy Events.

Among the other noteworthy events of the week have been the death of the Empress of China, of whom the *Morning Post*, in its leading article, says: "She was, perhaps, China's most astute statesman," a spontaneous tribute to the memory of a great woman. We have also to record the further hearing of the Scottish graduates' case, in which Miss Chrystal Macmillan completed her pleading before the House of Lords. The law peers have not yet given their judgment in the matter. Another woman, a poor servant girl, seduced by her master, has been sentenced to death for infanticide. The tragic facts and the wicked sentence illustrate the need of women for the vote. We print in this issue an interesting article by Mr. Laurence Housman on "The Protected Sex." Owing to lack of space we are holding over the article on the history of the movement by Sylvia Pankhurst until next week.

N.W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On Saturday next the remaining prisoners who were sentenced to one month in Holloway Gaol will be released at eight o'clock. They will be welcomed at the prison gates by a great crowd of friends, and, as on Friday last week, a procession will form up, and they will be conducted from Holloway to the Inns of Court Hotel, where a complimentary breakfast will be provided for them. Tickets for the breakfast for other friends are 2s. each, and tickets for the brakes are 6d. each. These can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The names of the prisoners who are being released are Mrs. Brindley, Mrs. Williams, Miss Boutelle, Miss Lettice Floyd, Miss Winifred Bray, Miss Billing, Mrs. Aldham, Miss Ellen Smith, Mrs. Jane Grey, Miss Ada Flatman, Miss Llewellyn, Miss Dunlop, and Miss G. M. Ansell.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock a procession will start from Kingsway and march to Holloway Prison. Friends of the movement are invited to join.

Mrs. Tanner, who was sentenced for two months on October 14, will be released on December 4 at eight o'clock.

Thursday Evening At Homes.

To-night will be held an At Home at the small Portman Rooms, Dorset-street. All friends of the movement are invited. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and others will address the meeting. The Thursday evening At Homes for the rest of the year will be as follows:—November 26 and December 3, in the small Queen's Hall, Langham-place; December 10, small Portman Rooms, Dorset-street; December 17, there will be no At Home, as on that evening there will be a ticket meeting in the large Queen's Hall. In the new year the Thursday evening At Homes will be held in the St. James's Hall, commencing Thursday, January 7. A few seats will be reserved and charged for, the rest will be free.

At Homes in the Queen's Hall.

Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are reminded that a public At Home is held every Monday afternoon in the Queen's Hall from 3 to 5, women being specially invited. Previous to the meeting there is an organ recital by Mrs. Layton, F.R.C.O., who has kindly undertaken the position of honorary organist to the N.W.S.P.U. Next Monday the speakers will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

The Queen's Hall Meeting.

A great meeting will be held in the large Queen's Hall on Thursday evening, December 17. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair, and the other speakers will be Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Gladice Keevil, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Tickets are in great demand, and should be applied for at once, prices 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., from the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Exhibition at the Princes' Skating Rink.

Already several applications have been received to take part in the great exhibition which is to be held by the N.W.S.P.U. from Monday, May 17, to Saturday, 22nd, in the Princes' Skating Rink, Knightsbridge. Dr. Marie Pethick, sister of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, has kindly undertaken to be exhibition secretary, and all communications should be addressed, therefore, to her as the Exhibition Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The exhibition will be in the colours of the Union, and there will also be a sale of work in aid of the funds. Further particulars will be given later.

Christmas Presents.

The Shelley Calendar, arranged by Miss Kerr, for 1909 is now ready, and can be obtained for 1s. The Christmas cards reproducing the beautiful banner by Laurence Housman are also ready, the price is 6d. each for single copies, larger quantities:—25 for 10s. 6d.; 50 for £1; 100 for £1 17s. 6d. The penny Christmas card will also be issued in the course of about a week. Other suitable Christmas presents are the purse bags, belts, ties, sashes, and new and charming hatpins in various designs, all in the colours of the N.W.S.P.U., as well as the Boadicea brooches.

Three new post cards, Mrs. Pankhurst, Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond in Trafalgar-square, are now ready.

"Votes for Women" Bound Volume.

The bound volume of the first year of VOTES FOR WOMEN is now ready, and can be obtained from the Publisher, 4, Clements Inn, price 10s. (post free, 10s. 6d.) Orders should be sent at once as there are only 40 copies left. The volume includes the seven monthly and 22 weekly numbers, portraits of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and also a specially prepared index. The binding is in the colours of the Union, and on the outside cover is a special design by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Readers who have copies of the threepenny issues to spare are asked to send them to the Publisher to make up sets for binding, threepence each will be paid for copies in good preservation.

Women who are willing to help in the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN are asked to call at the office, 4, Clements Inn, and ask for Mrs. Baldock, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to November 28 (as far as at present arranged).

Nov.	Wood Green, Small Unity Hall Peckham, Rye Lane	Bowes Park W.S.P.U. Miss C. Marsh, Miss Vera Wentworth Miss Keevil, Mrs. Davis	4.45—4.15 3 p.m.
Thur. 19	Wolverhampton, At Home, Bath Assembly Rooms Manchester, 116, Portland Street Streatham, 34, Ambleside Ave. Withington, Council School Plymouth, Market Square Peckham, League of Young Liberals London, At Home, Portman Rooms, Dorset Street London, Connaught Club Wolverhampton, Dudley Debating Society Clifton, Whatley Hall	"Votes" Corps Miss Higgins Mrs. Martel Miss Phillips, Miss E. Howey Miss Isabel Seymour Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and others Miss Macaulay Miss Keevil Reception on Release of Miss Clara Codd Miss Conolan	7 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m.
Fri. 20	Glasgow, Women's Guild, Anderson Free Church Hebburn, Co-operative Guild Pockham, Rye Lane Islington, Cattle Market Isleworth, At Home Plymouth, At Home, Royal Hotel Wallsend, Women's Meeting, I. L. P. Room, Chestnut Street Wandsworth, East Hill Manchester, Openshaw Boucneville, Miss Stevenson Drawing-room Meeting Clifton, Hannah More Hall Manchester, At Home, Owendale Buildings, Deansgate Bensham, Wesley Guild Release of Prisoners at Holloway Gates Welcome Breakfast, Inns of Court Hotel Brighton, Lantern Lecture Manchester, Lecture, Owendale Buildings, Deansgate Manchester, 116, Portland Street	Mrs. Atkinson Miss C. Marsh, Miss Wentworth Mrs. Mayer, Miss C. Marsh Mrs. Bates Miss Mordan, Miss Phillips Miss New Miss Naylor Mrs. Martel Miss Keevil, Dr. Helen Jones Miss Clara Codd, Miss Hange Miss Mary Gashorpe, Mrs. Martel Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Robinson	1 p.m. 3 p.m. 3 p.m. 4—6 7 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 a.m. 9.15 a.m.
Sat. 21	Glasgow, At Home, 141, Bath St. Kingway Newcastle, Haymarket Wimbledon Green Glasgow, Cathedral Square Blackheath London, At Home, Queen's Hall	"Votes" Corps Procession to Holloway, Leave Miss New Miss Naylor, Miss Haig Mrs. Drummond Miss Conolan Mrs. Bouvier, and others Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Miss Clara Codd, Miss Hange	11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. 3.30 p.m. 3.45 for 4 o'clock 8 p.m. 3 p.m. 3—5
Mon. 23	Bristol, At Home, Victoria Rooms Bradford, At Home Chelsea, World's End Brentford, near County Court Kew Gardens, Maze Row Kew Gymnasium	Miss Isabel Seymour Miss Barry The Misses Coombs Miss Ogston, Miss Brackenbury Miss Brackenbury, Miss Ogston, Mrs. Rowe Miss Mordan, Miss E. Howey	4 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 3 p.m. 3 and 8
Tues. 24	Plymouth, Drawing-room Mtg. Manchester, Stewards & Members rally, 116, Portland Street Birmingham, At Home, 14, Ethel Street Holborn, Town Hall Huddersfield, Protest Meeting Benwell, Women's Co-operative Guild	Miss Keevil, Mrs. Shurmer Sibthorpe Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Tuke, Miss Evelyn Sharp Miss Isabel Seymour Miss New	7 p.m. 7.30 p.m.
Wed. 25	Ipswich, Public Hall Chelsea, Sloane Square Davenport, Fore St., Dock Gates Kensington, At Home Newcastle, At Home, Crosby's Cafe Birmingham, Edgbaston Assembly Rooms Leeds, At Home Manchester, Free Trade Hall, Great Demonstration Horsham, Lantern Lecture Hendon, Lantern Lecture Chelsea, At Home, 4, Trafalgar Studios	Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Miss Naylor, Miss Canning Miss E. Howey Mrs. Brownlow Miss New Miss Keevil, Mrs. Shurmer Sibthorpe Miss Isabel Seymour Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss S. Pankhurst, Miss Gashorpe Committee Chelsea W.S.P.U.	8 p.m. 12 noon 12.30 p.m.
Thur. 26	Keyham, Dock Gates Wood Green, Small Unity Hall Wolverhampton, Bath Assembly Rooms Kensington, Drawing-room Mtg. Billinghurst, Sussex London, Queen's Hall Hackney, League of Young Liberals, School Room, Pembridge Grove	Miss Phillips Bowes Park W.S.P.U. Miss Keevil, Mrs. Shurmer Sibthorpe Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Brackenbury Miss Haig Miss Isabel Seymour	2.30 p.m. 3.45—4.15 3.30 p.m.
Fri. 27	Darlington, Temperance Institute, Gladstone Street Wallsend, Women's Meeting Barnes, Open Air Meeting Wandsworth, East Hill Moseley, Debate Clifton, Hannah More Hall Camden Town, Protest Meeting Working Men's College Hall, Crowndale Road Brighton Plymouth, Guildhall	Miss New, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Woods Mrs. Midrad, and others Miss Douglas Smith Miss Canning Miss Keevil Mrs. Drummond, Miss Isabel Seymour, Chair: Mr. Pett Ridge Miss Naylor Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Annie Kenney Miss Mary Gashorpe	3 p.m. 7 p.m. 7 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m.
Sat. 28	Manchester, At Home, Owendale Buildings, Deansgate Hamilton Terrace, N.W. St. Manchester, 116, Portland Street Manchester, St. Peter's Square Newcastle, Haymarket Glasgow, At Home, 141, Bath St.	Miss Douglas Smith "Votes" Corps Theatre Corps Miss New Miss Conolan	8 p.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 8 p.m.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

London, Queen's Hall Dec. 17
Princes' Skating Rink May (1909)

THE PROTECTED SEX.

By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

The male, we are told, is the reasoning half of the human species; the female is the emotional. If that be so, it is curious to see how frequently our legislators are at pains to protect man's reason from his emotions and his passions, and how our anti-suffragist friends are forever warning us of the danger which lies in the assumption that sound reason can ever be the basis of safe government!

Here in this country we have come to view with contempt a condition of morals which imposes upon women the veil and the seclusion of the harem. And yet the one place among all our public institutions where the grille of the harem has been obstinately maintained is in Parliament itself; and that not in the House of Lords, but in the House of Commons! There, in the People's House, the grille stands, a close and fitting symbol of the spirit which still governs the making of our laws. For generations sensible-minded men have endeavoured to get that foolish symbol removed; but always, on each occasion, our legislators have gravely decided that to admit women as unobstructed onlookers would cause an emotional disturbance to their systems, and that while at the making of the laws they would far rather not see face to face those unrepresented ones on whom they are presently to be imposed.

And now, only the other day, a portion of that grille had to be removed because women were chained to it. Yet, in narrating that incident, the bulk of the party Press—alive only to the comedy of the moment, blind to the historical absurdity which had made it possible—described not the grille, but the women as ridiculous! Surely no skeleton was ever tumbled from its cupboard to more ignominious effect; for there was the barrier, which had so long been set up for a protection, turned effectively into an instrument of battery and assault, and actually providing the only means by which the intruders were able to maintain their ground and make their protest known to all the world. There, surely, is revealed to us the full worth of that "moral emblem"—it has helped to put at a truer valuation the protective use of bolts and bars; it has shown that when man tries to make himself "the protected sex," he may only end by making himself look foolish. And the joke is not over; having proved its utter ineffectiveness, the grille goes back into its place, and there stands, high behind the Speaker's chair and behind the Press, a monument of masculine stupidity!

But our present Free Trade Government's policy of protecting the male against the female is by no means limited to the preservation of ancient monuments; it plays an important part, as we know, in Mr. John Burns's proposed remedy for unemployment; it was, till the other day, a marked feature of the Licensing Bill. That Bill, which is from beginning to end an elaborate instrument for the protection of men from their unreasoning proclivity towards drink, contained a clause for the elimination of barmaids, the argument being that with a barmaid to serve him a man could not be trusted to know when he had had enough to drink, though there seemed in the mind of the legislators no fear whatever that a corresponding danger might arise in the service of a woman by a barman.

That bit of protection has had to be dropped, but a fresh one has immediately been devised, and once again it is apparently the man who requires to be protected, and not the woman. On Parliamentary polling-days public-houses are to be closed, for then man is exercising his right as a free and independent elector, and unless we protect him forcibly his emotions or his political passions may carry him off to drown care for his country in drink. For municipal contests, however, in which women are now equally concerned, the protection is apparently not needed.

This is our legislation up to date: If it be necessary, if it be wise, it carries with it a proof hostile to that claim on man's behalf which has been so presumptuously put forward in opposition to the woman's cause. If men need so much protection against themselves, still more, it must be inferred, do women need a protection which only they themselves can supply. We know, looking into the past, that the worst laws—some of which still disgrace the statute book—were those conceived in the protective spirit. I do not mean those which were devised to protect man from himself—those may be both necessary and just—but I mean those which were designed to protect him at the expense of women. That form of protection has not stopped at laws alone; out of it have come customs, industrial conditions, ways of thought, habits of mind and body that foul our streets and darken our homes, and make doubly hateful and hopeless the forms of poverty and toil out of which the future generation is being bred. For you cannot have this element of masterful protection for the male without a corresponding lack of protection for the other sex: you cannot have privilege claimed by one-half of a people without some loss of right to the other. And when once that loss of right is realised, you may measure the worth of those who have been defrauded by the strength with which they fight for their birthright's recovery.

Press Extract.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN," November 13.

Yesterday, in answer to Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Gladstone agreed that the Prisons Act of 1898 did not deprive the Crown of its power, by virtue of the prerogative of mercy, to remove the imprisoned Suffragists from the second to the first division, and he conceded that there is no "absolute legal obstacle" to such an exercise of the prerogative. That is a somewhat different doctrine from the one which the Home Office has previously put forward, nor is the discrepancy quite covered by the explanation that though the prerogative might be exercised for special reasons in an individual case, it would be unconstitutional to use it for the purpose of placing a whole class of prisoners in "a privileged position." As we understand the constitutional theory, the exercise of the prerogative of mercy need not be justified by reasons; within the sphere in which it operates it is theoretically absolute and arbitrary. It can therefore in strict theory not be said to be governed by a principle or limited in such a manner as is now suggested. In the whole field in which it can be exercised it can apparently be exercised freely for the benefit of individuals or for the benefit of whole classes. In fact, it might be contended that its exercise "for the purpose of placing a whole class of prisoners in a privileged position" was recognised when a recent letter was sent from the Home Office in reference to the Daisy Lord case. On that occasion it was pointed out that the prerogative of mercy is always used to annul the statutory punishment in certain cases of what the law calls murder and to give one class of what the law calls murderers a "privileged position" in comparison with other classes of murderers. If it is constitutional to reprieve all women guilty of a certain form of infanticide, it could hardly be unconstitutional to transfer all the imprisoned Suffragists from the second to the first division.

THE CASE OF THE SCOTTISH GRADUATES.

The case of the Scottish women graduates, to which we have several time referred in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, was called in the House of Lords last Tuesday too late for us to do more than publish a brief summary.

The case is one of exceptional interest, not only for its bearing on the whole question of women's enfranchisement, but from the fact that the women pleaded their case in person. The appeal, it will be remembered, is that by which five Scottish women graduates who were refused voting papers at the last election seek to establish their right, as graduates and members of the General Council of one or other University, to vote at the election of the Member of Parliament for the Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities. Two Scottish Courts have decided against them, and they, therefore, appealed to the House of Lords.

The appellants are:—Miss Margaret Nairn, M.A., Edinburgh; Miss Frances H. Simson, M.A., Edinburgh; Miss Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc., Edinburgh; Miss Francis Helen Melville, M.A., St. Andrew's; Miss Elsie Inglis, B.M., M.S., Edinburgh.

The respondents are Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the Chancellors respectively of the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and the Vice-Chancellors and other authorities of the two Universities which have the privilege of returning jointly a Member of Parliament.

Two of the appellants—Miss Chrystal Macmillan and Miss Frances H. Simson—conducted the case in person, Miss Macmillan speaking for about an hour on Tuesday and three hours on Thursday.

The case was very clearly given by the *Manchester Guardian*.

The Law Lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Robertson, and Lord Collins.

The space behind the bar, which is open to Members of Parliament, but for which it is now necessary for a private individual to get a pass, was crowded during most of the hearing.

Miss Macmillan, on Thursday, after some remarks on the action of the Registrar of the University, who in her view had usurped the functions of the Vice-Chancellor, the proper official to decide on the validity of votes, argued that there was no question but that the women appellants were for the purposes of the Universities Elections Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1881, properly placed on the register of the University as being "persons not subjected to any legal incapacity," and that, therefore, they had the right to vote. In support of this view, she cited *Chorlton v. Lings*, the case in which the Court of Common Pleas decided that a woman might not be placed on the electoral register. Chief Justice Bovill defended the conclusion on the ground that in the Representation of the People Act the word "man" and not the word "person" was used. In the Act that they were now considering, only the word "persons" was employed. In the School Board Act of 1870 the word used was "persons," and women had always voted in school board elections. The same was true of the Parliamentary Acts of the Isle of Man and New Zealand, under which women exercise the Parliamentary franchise in those countries.

Sex and "Legal Incapacity."

Miss Macmillan then proceeded to discuss the meaning of the words "legal incapacity." She denied that such words applied to sex disqualifications. They occurred in the Act of Union in relation to Members of Parliament. Whatever misfortune might befall a Member of Parliament, it could not change his sex. The words occurred in the School Board Act, but women had always been held eligible to vote for school boards. Those who said that the words did include a sex incapacity professed to draw the argument from the common law. But in the first place, she asked what reference could the common law have to a new franchise created by statute, and secondly, she urged that to talk of an incapacity at common law was an absurdity.

After referring to some other Acts, she quoted the case of *Olive v. Ingram*, 1739, in which case the King's Bench decided that a woman may be a sexton, and in which Chief Justice Lee referred to a case in James I.'s reign, when it was, apparently, held that an unmarried woman might vote as a forty-shilling freeholder. Having discussed some other cases, she contended that her case differed from *Chorlton v. Lings*, seeing that there the women wanted to be put on the register, but here they were on it.

Miss Macmillan urged that what she had to meet was artificial constructions of words, doubtful "constitutional principles," and obstruction, while she stood on the proper exercise by commissioner of statutory powers delegated by Act of Parliament. If women were to be excluded from voting at university elections, express words ought to have been used to exclude them, as in the recent Act enabling women to be mayors words were put in to prevent them from being able to act as justices of the peace.

Miss Macmillan criticised the adverse judgments of the Scottish

Courts, and in so doing challenged the statement that women had never voted at Parliamentary elections. She was about to show that women might be members of the old shire moots or county courts—a fact denied by the judges in *Chorlton v. Lings*, when the Lord Chancellor asked if she could show any instance of the exercise of the franchise by women.

Miss Macmillan gave several instances. An old Act of the Scottish Parliament seemed to imply that abbesses voted. She quoted also a charter roll of Henry III., and referred to the well-known case of Dame Dorothy Parkington, who returned two members for Aylesbury. The roll made it clear that the lady had personally voted—a fact doubted in *Chorlton v. Lings*. She also referred to a remarkable letter of Walsingham's in Elizabeth's reign, which certainly implied that a certain Mrs. Copley had a right to vote.

The Lord Chancellor hinted that in a case like the present a few instances would not suffice to prove the principle.

Miss Simson followed Miss Macmillan, and pressed home the arguments. She urged that the university franchise was a new one created by statute, not by common law, and that it was not logical to draw arguments against it from practices that had grown up in days when the franchise was regarded as a burden rather than as a right, and when there were practical objections, from the way in which elections were conducted, to the exercise of the right by women. The test for this franchise was educational; male graduates voted as graduates, not as men. New classes of voters could be added, like bachelors of music, by the creation of new degrees. Therefore, there was no constitutional reason why women should not exercise the privilege.

A brief discussion having taken place among the Lords, the Lord Chancellor intimated that if the Lords thought it necessary to call for a reply from counsel on the other side, notice would be given.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS.

A SPECIAL W.S.P.U. CALENDAR for 1909,
Price 1s.

W.S.P.U. CHRISTMAS CARDS, 6d. & 1d.

The following penny pamphlets are published or sold by the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.:—

Prison Faces. By ANNIE KENNEY.

A Call to Woman. By MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

One and One are Two. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Talked Out. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

The Commons Debate on Woman Suffrage. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

The Importance of the Vote. By MRS. PANKHURST.

The New Crusade. By MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

The Meaning of the Woman's Movement. By MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Votes for Men. By MARY GAWTHORPE.

Woman's Suffrage in America. By MRS. BORRMANN WELLS.

Woman's Vote in Australia. By MRS. MARTEL.

The Citizenship of Woman. By KEIR HARDIE.

Woman's Franchise. By MRS. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

Woman's Suffrage. By T. JOHNSTON.

The Militant Methods of the N.W.S.P.U. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders.

Verbatim Report of Speeches and Examination of Witnesses.
48 pp. Six Illustrations. Price 1d.

The Woman's Press also publishes a large number of leaflets on particular questions, samples of which will be sent free on receipt of postage, and which can be obtained in large quantities at specially cheap rates.

From the Woman's Press can also be obtained books on the Woman's Suffrage question, and picture post cards of the leaders of the N.W.S.P.U., and of many of the incidents in the agitation.

BADGES AND COLOURS.

The following can also be obtained:—

<i>Brooches</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/6 each.
<i>Button Badges</i> with the words "Votes for Woman" ...	...	...	...	...	...	1d. each.	
<i>Hat Pins</i> (in the Colours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	6d., 9d., & 1/-	
<i>Leather Bags</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 & 5/- each	
<i>Regalia</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/11 each	
<i>Ribbon</i> , 1½ ins. wide ...	...	...	...	...	...	3d. yard	
<i>Ribbon</i> , 2 ins. wide ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- yard	
<i>Ribbon Badges</i> (woven "Votes for Women") ...	...	...	...	...	...	1d. each	
<i>Ribbon Belts</i> , with Buckles ...	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 each	
<i>Scarves</i> , 2½ yards long, 13 ins. wide ...	...	...	...	...	...	2/11 each	
<i>Ties</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	1/- each	

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Women and the Geological Society of London.

At the last meeting of this society the president announced that the question of the admission of women had been laid before the 313 Foreign and Colonial Fellows. Out of the 124 who replied, 97 were in favour of the admission of women, and of those 97, 70 would admit them to full fellowship. It is, therefore, now certain that, among the active fellows of the society a considerable majority is in favour of admitting women as fellows. Should the Scottish women graduates succeed in proving that a woman is a person, there could be no legal objection to the admission of women under the existing charter.

Hungarian Suffragettes.

A Suffrage Reform Bill was introduced in the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday last (November 11) amid scenes of uproar. Suffragettes marched before Parliament under white flags, with the words "Votes for Women" inscribed upon them, and were dispersed by the police.

Frenchwomen and Industrial Disputes.

Hitherto men have had things all their own way on the *Conseils des Prudhommes*, the tribunals on which workmen and employers sit in equal proportions, and which intervene in cases arising out of industrial disputes. The Senate has now, however, passed an amending Act, and for the future women will be eligible for election on these bodies.

A Paris Suffragette.

We have not heard much of the French Suffragettes' doings of late, but they are evidently much more wide awake than the French Deputies. During a staid and unexciting debate on the Estimates, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, a small shower of many-coloured papers floated from one of the public galleries on to the heads of dozing Deputies. One or two of the latter woke up and examined the leaflets, on which was printed a French version of "Votes for Women," which ran: "Les femmes doivent voter," and which somehow reads far less forcibly and imperiously than the strenuous English women's battle cry. The lady who had showered the papers . . . suffered herself immediately to be led out by two ushers. They took her before an official, who reproved her, then escorted her out of the precincts of the House.

Votes for Women in America.

At the fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held at Buffalo last month, resolutions were adopted congratulating the women of Great Britain on their gallant fight for the franchise; affirming that wage-earning women, like wage-earning men, need votes for their own protection; that married women especially need votes for the protection of their homes and children, and expressing gratitude to political and other organisations which have endorsed Woman Suffrage.

At a meeting of the National Progressive Women's Suffrage Union in New York recently, Mrs. Loebinger protested against women working for, or affiliating themselves with, any political clubs or candidates who did not stand for votes for women. She added: "We are coming out into the streets to fight for what you men had to fight for at one time—the right to vote. We are going to make you give to your mothers, your sisters, and your wives the right you gave to the negroes when they were freed. And if you do not give it to us peaceably, we are going to do as men had to do in the beginning—work, and struggle and fight for it."

A Collegiate Suffrage League has been formed in connection with Barnard College. A monster meeting is announced for December 4 in Carnegie Hall, when Mrs. Philip Snowden will be the principal speaker.

In Toronto, the National Council of Canadian Women, after an exciting debate, have approved the methods of the British Suffragettes.

The publisher will be pleased to buy back from readers, at 3d. each, copies of the January number of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* if in good condition as this issue has run out. Copies of the other threepenny issues are also in demand, and the publisher will be pleased to buy them back from those who have them. Only 40 copies of the bound volume now remain unsold, and if after these have been exhausted there is a demand for more volumes, further copies will have to be reprinted, and the price will have to be raised.

CHELMSFORD VACANCY.

It is uncertain yet whether there will be a Liberal candidate forthcoming in the Mid-Essex Division, where a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Sir Carne Rasch. The figures at the General Election were as follows:—Major Sir F. Carne Rasch (Con.), 4,915; Mr. A. H. Dence (Lib.), 4,461.

If a Liberal candidate is forthcoming, the N.W.S.P.U. will undertake an active campaign.

A NEW BOOK REVIEWED.

As a sane and clear exposition of the reasons in favour of woman suffrage, Lady Grove's book* should prove of great value in convincing the enemy. Suffragists themselves will also find many of her facts and statistics extremely useful, especially those that she gives in the chapter on "War and the Woman's Vote," to show that the physical inferiority of women still needs to be proved; though she wisely bases her real refutation of the physical force argument on such illuminating evidence as is contained in the statement that out of an adult population of 29 millions, only 2½ per cent. are ever called upon to fight a foreign enemy.

The chapter on "Disabilities of Women" is equally valuable as a statement of woman's position under existing laws, though one would like these to have been more fully set forth. To the lay mind it is not enough to say that certain laws are unjust to women; one wants to know exactly how they are unjust.

From the point of view of the militant Suffragists, we could have wished that so able a writer as Lady Grove had either refrained altogether from mentioning militant tactics, or had given her full reasons for objecting to these. As it is, her expression of opinion, on page 174, that militant action is not justifiable on the part of the women because, unlike the men's fight for enfranchisement, theirs is not a class conflict, seems to us at least to need amplification. So does her indictment of "the small but growing section of agitators who are working on wrong lines," that appears in the preface. We may be wrong in supposing that the agitators mentioned here are militant Suffragists; but in any case, are we to gather from what follows that the writer deplores the fact that the question is now no longer "purely academic," even if it has become instead "a grave menace to the welfare of the community?" And since the assertion is further made that the agitators in question are ministering "to the false idea of the antagonism of sex," and seeking "to vilify the best traditions of public life by traducing the motives of the ministers of the Crown," we cannot help wishing that the grounds on which such an assertion is based had been at least stated.

E. S.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

Imprisoned Suffragists.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday (November 11) Mr. MACNEILL asked the Home Secretary whether seven ladies, imprisoned for offences arising out of the women's suffrage agitation, who were placed in the third division by the magistrate, have been removed by his authority from the third to the second division, and would he explain how it was within his discretion to exercise the power of removing prisoners from the third to the second division, but outside his discretion to remove prisoners from the second to the first division.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied: I have not contended, and I do not contend, that there is an absolute legal obstacle to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in a particular case and for exceptional reasons, so as to affect the transfer of a prisoner from the second to the first division as an act of clemency by means of a conditional pardon. The prerogative of mercy, as such, is not altered by the Act of 1898. That Act, however, very widely extended the discretion of Courts as regards prison treatment. Parliament established three divisions in local prisons, the second division being designed to enable prisoners of respectable character and antecedents to be completely separated from prisoners belonging to the criminal class, and in express terms it entrusted to the Courts the discretion of placing each prisoner in one or other of the three divisions. In these circumstances, it appears to me that to use the prerogative of mercy for the purpose of overriding the discretion given by law to the Court of trial and deliberately exercised would be wrong and unconstitutional action by the Government. Even though the prerogative might be exercised for special reasons as an act of clemency in an individual case, this clearly could not be done for the purpose of placing a whole class of prisoners in a privileged position. I may add that, with regard to the ladies who are now detained in Holloway Prison for offences against the ordinary law, I see no reason to think that the magistrates have exercised their discretion otherwise than rightly in directing that they shall be treated in the second division.

Mr. GLADSTONE added, in reply to a further question: Eleven ladies were removed from the third to the second division, but this was done by the magistrate, not by me. All I did was to draw the attention of the learned magistrate to the fact that these ladies belonged to the class of prisoners for whom the second division was intended. I have no executive power to remove prisoners from one division to another, and as regards the seven ladies who are still detained in default of paying their fines, I do not propose to take any steps with a view to their being removed from the second division to the first.

* "The Human Woman." By Lady Grove. (Smith, Elder. 3s. net.)

THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

A magnificent welcome awaited the three women, Miss Kathleen Brown, Miss Dorothy Shallard, and Miss Janet Coates, who were released a few minutes after eight o'clock on Wednesday morning after serving three weeks in Holloway Gaol as a result of the demonstration in Parliament-square on October 13.

They were met at the gates of the prison by members of the Women's Social and Political Union, who had ready a carriage decorated with the W.S.P.U. colours and a poster announcing, "Mr. Asquith's prisoners released this morning."

The band played the Women's Marseillaise, and amid scenes of enthusiasm the women received a warm invitation to join the five women to be released on Friday, at the Inns of Court Hotel, where a breakfast had been arranged. Miss Brown then drove away with her mother and cousin in a decorated carriage, and Miss Coates also joined her friends.

Miss Shallard was driven to her own home, in order that she might greet her mother, who is also a member of the W.S.P.U., and the occupants of the brake, while waiting to take her to breakfast at the Unity Hall, Wood Green, sang the Marseillaise.

At the breakfast the chair was taken by "General" Drummond, who warmly welcomed Miss Shallard, and the Marseillaise was again sung as a solo by Miss Vera Holme, the other guests joining in the chorus.

In the evening the three women were present on the platform at the Portman Rooms, the large hall having been engaged for the purpose. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was in the chair. The meeting was one of great enthusiasm, the released prisoners being cheered again and again, the members of the audience standing up to cheer as each one rose to speak.

Excellent speeches were made by Miss Shallard, Miss Coates, and Miss Brown, who expressed their determination to work harder than ever for the cause of political freedom.

Presentation of Illuminated Address.

On Friday morning five women—Miss Ada Wright, Miss Clara Codd, Miss Selina Martin, Miss Mabel Capper, and Miss Aeta Lamb—were released, and were met by a large number of friends and driven in a decorated carriage to the Inns of Court Hotel, where amid great demonstrations of rejoicing the eight women were entertained at breakfast. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who presided, welcomed the prisoners, and presented each with a copy of the illuminated address designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. When the signature of Mrs. Pankhurst could be obtained the addresses, said Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, would be framed as records of imprisonment in the cause of freedom.

During their brave comrades' absence the movement had been growing by leaps and bounds. Not a single day had passed without some record of the Union's activities in the daily Press; the policy of opposing the Government at every possible point was being pursued with renewed vigour; every twenty-four hours brought victory nearer. The sacrifice and suffering of the women who had endured imprisonment for the cause was not in vain; they would be proud when victory came to have had a share in winning it.

Mrs. Drummond welcomed the women in a racy and amusing speech, in the course of which she said the sound of the bands and the singing of the Marseillaise outside Holloway reminded her of stories of the Relief of Lucknow, when the besieged asked one another, "Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it?"

Miss Mabel Capper related that the serenade of Holloway on the previous Saturday occurred just as the prisoners were preparing their plank beds for the night. She suspected that the other women had acted as she had done, throwing down the plank and getting as near as possible to the grating to hear the shouting outside. During the last fortnight associated work had been stopped altogether, and the Suffragettes enjoyed but very briefly the concessions Mr. Gladstone was understood to have made.

Miss Codd, in the course of a thoughtful and suggestive speech, said the world stood at the dawn of a new era, in which there would be more love and more justice. The enemies of the women were fighting a losing battle; their movement was part of a world-wide one, and could never be crushed out.

Miss Ada Wright told how she had incurred disgrace at Holloway for calling for "Three cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst!" on the occasion of the protest in the exercise yard. She had also protested against punishment unjustly inflicted upon Mrs. Leigh, who was not given an opportunity to clear herself. A number of the women had insisted upon waiting to see the governor about it; Miss

Wallace Dunlop, for this offence, suffered five days' close confinement.

Miss Martin related how an official had taken the extraordinary course of telling Mrs. Pankhurst that she was a dangerous criminal.

All the women spoke in terms of high appreciation of the majority of the wardresses, who worked terribly long hours.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Punishment.

The utmost indignation was roused by the revelations made by Miss Aeta Lamb with regard to Mrs. Pankhurst's condition. Miss Lamb, who had occupied the next cell to Mrs. Pankhurst's in the prison infirmary, said that she had been much shocked at the change in the health and spirits of Mrs. Pankhurst since she had been in solitary confinement. From October 25 until the morning of November 1, although she was in the infirmary for the greater part of the time, Mrs. Pankhurst had exercised with the other Suffragette prisoners in one of the ordinary prison yards, and it had seemed to be an unwritten law that she and her daughter Christabel might talk together. On that day, however, in consequence of her refusal to promise not to communicate with her daughter or any other of the Suffragette prisoners, she was not allowed to continue to exercise with them, and from that date she had been closely confined to one cell in the infirmary, taking her exercise entirely alone, and being prevented from seeing or holding any communication with any but prison officials, except for a few occasions on which Miss Lamb had managed by chance to exchange a few words with her. Her health was suffering very severely in consequence of this treatment, and one of the visiting magistrates had himself told Miss Christabel Pankhurst that her mother was looking very ill, and that it would be well if she could cheer her up. Yet, in spite of his recommendation, Miss Pankhurst had not been allowed to see her mother. The idea seemed to be that these two were dangerous persons, and ought not to be allowed to communicate. Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst had made more than one application to see each other, but these had been refused in every case. On Thursday (the day before Miss Lamb's release) Mrs. Pankhurst had changed greatly for the worse, and "we ought," added Miss Lamb, "to do something so desperate and determined as to force the Government to alter these conditions."

It was announced by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence that a march to Holloway would take place the very next day (Saturday). They were determined that, if humanly possible, this thing should be put an end to. All requests for permits to see Mrs. Pankhurst were refused; no stone had been left unturned, but the Home Secretary was as iron. The most correct, proper, and respectful applications had been made, not only by the W.S.P.U., but by people in high and responsible position. There seemed to be absolutely no possibility of appealing to the Home Secretary's sense of justice. But the women's resources were not exhausted. The W.S.P.U. did not know what it was to be beaten. If peaceful means would not do, they would rebel. They were not going to submit quietly and tamely to this monstrous persecution. If Mrs. Pankhurst had voting power to aid her, such treatment would be absolutely impossible. The Government must be shown what the people of this country thought of this persecution.

Mrs. Drummond said the organisation was in such excellent working order that twenty-four hours' notice was sufficient. She called upon all present to make the demonstration known as widely as possible. An answer must be wrung from the Home Secretary. If one demonstration would not do, they would go again and again; they would have their answer as to the Government's treatment of their leaders.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the management of the Inns of Court Hotel, the proceedings terminated.

Members of the Women's Social and Political Union will heartily wish success to Miss Irene Spong on Tuesday evening, December 1, when she gives a vocal recital in the Bechstein Hall at 8.15 p.m.

Miss Spong's programme is a most attractive one. She has selected songs from Bach, Purcell, Grieg, and Saint-Saens, which will suit her voice to perfection.

Good luck to her!

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IN HOLLOWAY GAOL.

In spite of continued protest, Mr. Gladstone refuses to allow the Pankhursts to be transferred from the second division to the first in Holloway Gaol. He has, however, consented to allow them one hour in association each day, without restrictions as to talking.

But he has still refused to allow visits from Members of Parliament and other friends, and though admitting that Mrs. Pankhurst is ill, he will not allow her daughter Sylvia to send in to her her own medical man to examine into the state of her health.

A still more remarkable refusal relates to Christabel Pankhurst. The W.S.P.U. received from a firm of publishers a special offer for a book to be written by her during her incarceration, dealing with her experiences of the agitation. After Miss Pankhurst's consent had been obtained, the Home Secretary was approached, and an undertaking given that the book would not be published until she was released. To this request the following reply was received:—

Home Office,
Nov. 13, 1908.

Madam,—With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, asking that your sister, Miss Pankhurst, may be allowed facilities to write a book in prison, I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he regrets that he cannot comply with your request.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient servant,
E. BLACHWELL.

As acceding to this request could not in any way have damaged the Government, it is difficult to understand on what ground it was refused.

As a protest against the action of the Government in detaining Mrs. Pankhurst in solitary confinement, and in refusing to treat Christabel Pankhurst and the other women still in Holloway as political prisoners, a large number of members and friends of the W.S.P.U. assembled in Kingsway at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, prepared to march to Holloway. A friendly crowd of onlookers were there to witness the start.

A band headed the procession, then came a decorated wagonette displaying posters inviting men and women to join the Suffragettes in their march. To this invitation there was a ready response, numbers of men and women joining in as the march advanced.

Seated in the wagonette were Miss Sylvia Pankhurst (carrying the banner), Mrs. Tuke, "General" Drummond, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, and Miss Ogston. Two brakes followed containing ex-prisoners, wearing the coarse green prison dress of the second division, sprinkled with broad arrows, and smart white caps. The procession passed up Kingsway and along Oxford-street and Tottenham Court-road.

Passing through Hampstead-road the procession moved into Camden-road. A large Suffragette banner was thrust from a window at the junction of the two thoroughfares, and this sign of sympathy in an unexpected quarter greatly encouraged the processionists.

The procession grew in size each moment, and by the time Holloway was reached there could not have been fewer than 10,000 people, for an immense crowd had gathered at the gates to await the arrival of the procession. The crowd extended for quite half a mile along Camden-road, and among them might be seen many women wearing the colours.

A very large body of police, both mounted and on foot, was in attendance. Mrs. Drummond led the procession round the prison by way of Carlton-road, Dalmeny-avenue, and Parkhurst-road, the bands playing the "Marseillaise." The pavements and roadways round about the Camden Athenaeum were packed with a surging mass of men and women. For a moment the procession paused in front of the prison gates, where Mrs. Drummond called for cheers for the prisoners. This was heartily responded to, the crowd joining in the chorus of the "Marseillaise."

To Freedom's cause till death
We swear our fealty,
March on! march on!
Face to the dawn,
The dawn of liberty.

To these blood-stirring strains from two brass bands, punctuated by the cheers of 10,000 people, the crowd serenaded the women within the prison walls on Saturday afternoon.

It was a remarkable scene, and one that will not be forgotten in the annals of the women's fight for political freedom.

Pointing to a square of yellow light that shone dully from a window within the gaol, Mrs. Drummond cried, "There she is! She is in that cell! Three cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst!"

And loud and long and sincere came the response.

"Three cheers for our plucky women!" shouted a man, and right heartily were they given.

Then a man sprang on the railing and made a speech. "If we men had as much courage as these women," he said, "the Pankhursts would not now be in prison"—a sentiment which was applauded to the echo.

"We'll stick it to the last," someone called out.

Once more the procession performed the circle round the prison walls, and then with "boos" for Mr. Herbert Gladstone and cheer after cheer for the prisoners, the procession reformed, and returned to Clements Inn, accompanied by many thousands of people.

Next Saturday a similar protest will be made.



By kind permission of the "Weekly Dispatch."

THE HEART OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegraphic Address—"WOSPOLU, LONDON."

Telephone 5550 Holborn.

Mrs. PANKHURST,

Founder and Hon. Sec.

Mrs. TUKE,

Joint Hon. Sec.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,

Hon. Treasurer.

Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,

Organising Sec.

Constitution.

OBJECTS.—To secure for women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

MEMBERSHIP.—Women of all shades of political opinion who approve the objects and methods of the Union, and who are prepared to act independently of party, are eligible for membership. It must be clearly understood that no member of the Union shall support the candidate of any political party in Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the parliamentary vote. The entrance fee is 1s.

The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for votes for women on the same terms as they are possessed by men.

They are not asking for the vote for every woman, but that a woman shall not be refused a vote simply because she is a woman.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed this Session.

TO HOLLOWAY!

The centre of the Women's Social and Political Union at the present moment is Holloway Prison. For where the dauntless founders and leaders of our movement are, there the forces of will-power, enthusiasm, and self-immolating love which move through this agitation are focussed.

The mother and the daughter, who are one in their great purpose and in their passion for humanity, are inspiring and directing the energies of this movement as truly now as when they were with us in bodily presence.

And not only are the members of the Union conscious of this fact, but in the mind of the general public also, Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel still hold their place as the centre of the whole scene of action.

Thus this movement revolves round them to-day though they are buried within prison walls.

That was the meaning of our procession to the prison last Saturday. The march to Holloway with colours flying and bands playing, the circling of the gaol to the music of the women's Marseillaise, and to the accompaniments of shouts and cheers—all these things constituted the observance of a symbolic rite.

All intensity of feeling must express itself in some sort of ritual of its own; for ritual is expression in action of that force of emotion which is too strong to be expressed in mere words.

And so on Saturday last, though the demonstration was organised in a few hours, many thousands of people seized upon the opportunity thus afforded them of expressing the sympathy and the enthusiasm of their heart.

Next Saturday greater opportunities of such expression will be given, and every woman who realises what her womanhood owes to these brave prisoners should be with us when we start from Kingsway in the Strand at 4 o'clock; and also every man who loves courage, heroism, and justice.

We shall be led by a double band, which will play continuously in two relays. Immediately behind the band will come the brake which carries the choir. They will lead the singing of our special songs to well-known popular tunes. Song sheets will be distributed in thousands throughout the ranks of the procession, and amongst the following crowd.

Next to the choir will come the prisoners newly released that very morning from Holloway, and after them contingents of other women who have served terms of imprisonment. They will all wear prison dress. The carriages will be decorated with the colours of the Union and also with lanterns, and we shall march joyously, for we carry in our heart the assurance of victory for our cause.

Let it be understood that we seek to make no disturbance of the public peace, nor do we intend to make a hostile demonstration against the prison authorities or to enter into conflict of any kind with the police. That has never been the policy of this Union. We have but one foe, and that is the Government which refuses to give votes to women. We fight with political weapons only, and not with weapons of physical violence. We shall keep our political powder dry till we encounter Cabinet Ministers, and shall never waste our fighting force on anything or anybody except the Government.

But for all that we shall continue our strenuous effort to obtain for our prisoners the treatment to which they are entitled as political offenders, and this for other than merely personal reasons.

For many generations, in every civilised country in the world, it has been the recognised law and custom to treat political prisoners in a different manner altogether from ordinary criminals. To let that custom now be set aside without protest means to lose for humanity the honourable usages of a hard-won civilisation. It means for this and other generations a step back in evolution, a descent to barbarous and savage times.

Even in the Bastille, which has come to stand in history as the synonym for cruelty and dark oppression, political offenders were not treated as Suffragists are treated in Holloway to-day.

The memoirs of a suffragette of the eighteenth century (Mademoiselle de Launay) may still be read in the original French or in English translation.

She was implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the Regent D'Orleans, and being convicted was sent to the Bastille. But for her there was no solitary confinement. She was allowed the attendance and companionship of her maid. She and the other political prisoners were allowed to associate in groups, and to dine together. Many were the alleviations of her imprisonment.

In modern times one has only to think of Henri Rochefort in France, of Joseph Mazzini in Italy, of Alfred Cartwright imprisoned in South Africa during the Boer War, of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-conspirators, of Parnell in Ireland and even of Mr. Ginnell, who during the current year was imprisoned in Ireland for inciting to cattle-driving and for contempt of Court. All these men and many others have been allowed mitigation of the hardships and restrictions of imprisonment. Mr. Stead edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* in prison. Mr. Ginnell this year wrote his book "Land and Liberty" in gaol. But the application made by Christabel Pankhurst that she might accept the offer of a well-known publishing firm to write a book upon Votes for Women to be published after her release has been absolutely refused.

If the Government is allowed with impunity to subject its political opponents to all the rigorous discipline which has been designed for the morally derelict and depraved part of the community, then the rights and liberties of generations yet unborn are at stake.

It shall not be said if we can help it that we women have tamely allowed the lowering of a standard of justice and chivalry that has been raised by reformers in the past. It shall never be thrown at us for a reproach in days to come that we allowed without resistance or effort the tide of tyrannous oppression to sweep away one of the great landmarks of human evolution. For the honour of our country, for the credit of humanity, for the safeguarding of the liberties of future generations, we shall leave no stone unturned to win for the women fighting this great battle for reform their rights as prisoners of war; that is, their rights as prisoners to the sort of treatment accorded to political offenders in all the countries of a civilised and Christianised world. This procession to Holloway next Saturday is a demonstration of protest against the Government who is dealing so unjustly, as well as a demonstration of our loyalty and love to the leaders of this great movement.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

DO MILITANT TACTICS PAY?

During the last few days there has been a recrudescence of attack on the militant methods of the Women's Social and Political Union. At the beginning of the agitation opponents were content to express themselves in general terms by saying that these methods put the hands of the clock back. The astounding progress of the last two years, and in particular of the last few months, has made this general assertion so absurd that critics are now disposed to specify certain injurious results of the agitation. The criticism now takes three specific forms:—Firstly, it is said that the interruptions at the meetings of Cabinet Ministers are unseemly, and that this action of the women is alienating public opinion, and that when these interruptions take place in a church or a bazaar, or other social functions, they are degrading and revolting. In the second place, it is said that the militant methods as a whole are annoying and rendering hostile members of Parliament, and that as it is only through the House of Commons that the vote can be won, such tactics are wholly foolish. Thirdly, it is urged that the opposition to the Liberal Government as a whole, and at by-elections to every Liberal candidate is unjustifiable and inexpedient, and that the only statesmanlike course is to deal directly with the individual views and pledges of the men themselves.

With regard to the first assertion, there is not the least doubt that women have the right to protest at the meetings of Cabinet Ministers. This right has been invariably used by men whenever they had grievances which they wished to air; and it was put into vigorous practice by them when they were demanding the extension of the franchise. We have it on the authority of Dr. Cooper that when the Reform Bills of '67 and '84 were under discussion, no opponent of reform was ever allowed a hearing. By constitutional law the Cabinet stands together as a whole, and it is impossible for any one Minister to shirk this joint responsibility. As the Cabinet is hostile to Woman Suffrage, women have a perfect right to protest wherever a Cabinet Minister speaks. They will not be deterred from making this protest by the alleged sympathy of the individual speaker. Women do not want words of sympathy from members of the Cabinet, they want action. They know perfectly well that words will avail them nothing, as they have availed them nothing during the past 40 years. Neither will they be deterred from making their protest by the place in which the Minister is speaking. They recognise that if he uses a church to make a political utterance, they have a perfect right in the same building to make a political protest, and when a Cabinet Minister, on account of his political prestige, is invited to open a bazaar or to take part in some other social function, the women are entitled to attack his political prestige as on other occasions.

The Power Behind Parliament.

With regard to the assertion that the militant methods are not conciliating members of Parliament, the women are frankly prepared to admit that they are not designed for this purpose; 40 years of conciliatory tactics have been tried and failed, and the women have realised that there is nothing left for it but coercion. Those who say that the women cannot succeed unless they win support by conciliation from the House of Commons forget that the House of Commons is not the highest authority in the country. Even the Cabinet itself, though it is for a time the repository of the national will, and has the power to initiate or to check legislation, is not of itself the master. The real master is the sovereign people of this country, of whose displeasure the strongest Cabinet must be afraid, and to whose determination the strongest House of Commons must yield obedience. The women have decided to appeal from the members of Parliament and from the Cabinet to Caesar—to the sovereign people of this country—and it is by means of the people of this country that the women intend to coerce the House of Commons to do their bidding. The women have already made great headway in winning the support of the people of the country. At by-elections the Liberal nominee learns to his cost that the electors are ready to side with the women against the Government to demand that the women's vote shall be accorded, and to punish the Government which has subjected the women to such brutal treatment. This is only one of the many ways in which the hearty support by the people is shown at the present time. The National

Women's Social and Political Union, by its rapid increase of membership, of financial support, and of vigorous workers, is able to demonstrate the public sympathy which it is evoking.

But though the militant methods are not designed to conciliate the Members of Parliament, yet they have already obtained far better results inside the House of Commons itself than was the case a few years back. Any doubt on this point will be set aside by reading the debates on this question in the House and comparing those which took place a few years back with that in the current year. It will be seen that the whole tone of ribald jest and low insinuation has been changed for a respectful discussion and real debate. Further, the vote in February, 1908, was not only actually larger than any previous vote in favour of woman suffrage, but a far larger proportion of the nominal "friends" of the movement recorded their vote than had ever been the case before.*

The Anti-Government Policy.

The final criticism against the militant tactics is set out specifically in the current issue of *The Nation*, which, describing the anti-Government policy of the National Women's Social and Political Union as a "political gamble," continues as follows:—

They have not, we understand, received any pledges from the Conservative Party in favour of the enfranchisement of the limited class of woman whom their scheme will benefit. Nevertheless, they are bent on establishing a claim of gratitude on the Conservative Party for electoral services, which two or three years hence Mr. Balfour may or may not be willing or able to acknowledge. And, on the other hand, they choose to ignore Liberal sympathies, and to treat as hostile a Parliamentary party which on the day after the General Election contained a large majority favourable to women's suffrage, and whose leader, the Prime Minister, has at least half opened the door to the passage of a measure of women's suffrage. If the "Suffragettes" had ever wished for a Liberal Suffrage Bill, we cannot but think that they would have devoted their very considerable ability to the task of enlarging Mr. Asquith's concession. They have preferred to develop two grounds of Tory support. The first is their warfare on Liberalism, the second their advocacy of a propertied franchise.

Here again it is possible to be perfectly frank: the women are under no illusion with regard to the Conservative Party; they know perfectly well that they have not at present any pledge from this party as to what they would do if they were returned to power before women have the vote. But our Liberal friends are entirely under a misapprehension with regard to the position.

Women are not in any way concerned at the present time with the Conservative Party, nor do they expect to obtain the vote from them, for the simple reason that they believe, nay more, they are convinced that the Liberal Government will be forced to concede the vote to women before it goes out of office. In making this statement, however, one proviso must be admitted; it is, of course, always open to the Liberal Government to escape doing its duty by committing political suicide. It is always open to the Liberal Government to dissolve prematurely rather than give votes to women; but if they adopt this alternative there is no shadow of a doubt as to the issue. No other Government will be found so foolish as wantonly to encounter the women's opposition. Many of the present Liberal party bitterly regret the day when they failed to take the wise, as well as the just course, of admitting women's claim to the vote. Obstinate alone to-day prevents them from retracing their steps, but there will be no such obstacle in the way of a new Government.

Women certainly look for more chivalrous treatment from the Conservative Government than they do from the present reactionary Liberal party, but they have long ceased counting solely upon chivalrous instincts; they mean to rely in the future upon the strength of their own right arm to win the victory.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

* In the present Parliament 420 Members are pledged supporters. Of these, 274, or 61 per cent., voted for Mr. Stanger's Bill. In the last Parliament 274 Members were supporters. Of these, 114, or only 41 per cent., voted for Sir Charles McLaren's resolution in 1904.

PROTESTS AT CABINET MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

On Wednesday afternoon (November 11) Mr. Lloyd George was announced to open a bazaar, in aid of the Welsh Congregational Churches at Woolwich and East Ham, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. The Chancellor, however, pleaded that he was detained by the Port of London Bill, and deputed Mrs. Lloyd George to open the bazaar. An application for a large number of tickets was refused by the bazaar authorities, as it was feared that this portended an incursion of the Suffragettes. These fears were, however, groundless, as no such application was made by the W.S.P.U. A stalwart City constable stood in front of the hall so as to keep the entire audience in view during the proceedings.

At the City Temple.

One of the most effective protests yet made was that at the City Temple on Thursday last, when Mr. Birrell was announced to speak from the pulpit on behalf of the Liberation Society, the meeting being a climax to a conference on Disestablishment. Mr. Birrell was so persistently interrupted by the women present that he was unable to say what he had intended, and his speech was brought to an untimely end.

Although great violence was used by the stewards in ejecting the women, an encouraging sign of the times is that in every case when a woman rose to protest she found men near her ready to help her. Several men who protested against the treatment of the women were thrown out violently.

The building was packed from floor to ceiling, and elaborate preparations for a Suffragette disturbance had been made.

On the first protest being made—"Mr. Birrell, women demand the vote!"—confusion followed, and Mr. Campbell, coming to the front of the pulpit, said:—

"May I appeal to the lady or ladies who have come here prepared to interrupt this meeting? They are in a church where they have many sympathisers, including the minister. You would put me personally in a painful position if you do anything to interrupt this meeting, or anything which would lead to your ejection from this building. Will you allow me to be your spokesman? I have just asked Mr. Birrell this question—whether he will be prepared to give his influential support to any measure giving a liberal extension of the franchise to women? Mr. Birrell's answer was 'Yes'!"

In making this statement Mr. Campbell seems to have disregarded the fact that Mr. Birrell's pledge amounted to practically nothing. The women were protesting not against Mr. Birrell as a private individual, but against Mr. Birrell as a Cabinet Minister jointly responsible for the Cabinet policy of hostility to woman suffrage.

Mr. Birrell attempted conciliation by saying: "I answer you that anyone who wishes to prevent me making a speech will give me great pleasure if they succeed."

"Why not give votes to women?" came in quick retort.

A scene of violence followed.

At one moment it almost seemed as if a disaster of some kind might occur, for there was more than a possibility that some of the stewards and others ejecting the women might be pushed or fall over the gallery into the body of the building.

Some men shouted "Cowards!" and one member of the audience cried, "Are we in Christian England?"

Meanwhile Mr. Birrell had been standing in the pulpit, waiting to proceed. After another interruption, he again attempted to renew his speech. He got no further than to remark that the scene they had just witnessed was very painful, when another interruption brought him to a stop.

"We want justice. What about Mrs. Pankhurst in prison?" another woman interposed.

Mr. Birrell, being given a breathing space, said he was deeply pained and almost horrified by the sight of the violent exclusion from the meeting of women, a sex for whom they all still had a chivalrous feeling.

The women, however, declined to make a truce, and continued to question Mr. Birrell, who, after several attempts to resume the thread of his argument, amid cries of "Turn them out," was obliged to say, "I have finished," and to end abruptly.

Mr. Birrell at Bristol.

One of the women who protested at Mr. Birrell's Bristol meeting writes:—

On Saturday Bristol held a large meeting in support of the Licensing Bill. A great deal was certainly said with regard to this Bill, but I think after the meeting was over people thought more about votes for women than licensing reform.

Every precaution had been taken to keep us out, but we were there.

Mr. Birrell told us the other day that we had his sympathy, and we can say the same for Mr. Birrell; he has ours, but as he happens to be a Cabinet Minister, we are sorry we can go no farther than that.

Instead of speaking third as advertised, the Minister of the Crown came last. In opening his speech, he announced that he was really there as a spectator, but I do not think he quite knew how true his words were to be proved.

The woman who opened fire was, of course, removed, but not until she had made a stout resistance. Then one after another came the voices of women from all points of the hall, reminding the audience and Mr. Birrell that Votes for Women is the question of the day.

When my turn came I was able to remind Mr. Birrell that Mrs. Pankhurst was in prison to-day for her political convictions, and during my removal I seized the opportunity of telling the men around me that it was in that very town that their forefathers had fought so fierce a battle for their political freedom; but somehow they did not seem to remember that this had ever happened!

During the meeting Miss Kenney and Miss Phillips spoke to a large meeting outside, and everyone entering the hall received a copy of our leaflet, "What Liberal Statesmen Say About Militant Action," and altogether I think Colston Hall protest was one of the most telling that we have yet been able to make.

The Protest at Glasgow University.

Miss Gertrude Conolan writes:—

This week we received £5 for the funds from a graduate of the Glasgow University in appreciation of the courage shown by another woman graduate, who protested against our representative being ejected from Mr. Haldane's meeting for asking a question at the proper time. The words used were, "Mr. Haldane, before you leave the hall will you do me the courtesy of answering three questions?" We were amused to find them translated by the Press as: "There are a million women wanting votes!" Comment is surely unnecessary.

NOW READY.

THE BOUND VOLUME

OF . . .

'VOTES FOR WOMEN.'

Containing the Seven Monthly & Twenty-Two Weekly Numbers and Special Portraits of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

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return them with their order for binding as the numbers of these
are running short. Allowance will be made on the price.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

There is no end to the generosity and devotion of the members of this Union. Women who are earning their livelihood, and are not in a position to give large sums of money, are spontaneously bringing their talents and their labour and putting them at the service of the Women's Campaign Fund. I can give only a few instances this week.

Miss Prior will make and sell cakes to order. They will be iced and decorated in the colours of the Union, and will have the motto "Votes for Women" inscribed upon them. The price of sponge, madeira, sultana, and cherry 3 lb. cakes will be 5s. each. Rich Christmas or birthday cakes will vary in price according to size from 5s. 6d. to £1. Half the price will go to the Union funds, the remaining half will help to pay for the materials used.

Mrs. Gulich will make to order servants' large cambric afternoon aprons, price 2s. 6d., and give the proceeds to the Union.

Miss Greig has made, and will make to order, decorative lavender sachets, to be sold for 2s. each, half the price paying for materials, the other half to go to the Campaign Fund.

Miss McKay has dressed a Suffragette doll in prison costume, which sold at once for 10s. 6d. at the Queen's Hall last Monday. She will take orders and give the proceeds to the Union.

Mrs. Offer has made Christmas puddings, and has sold them all for the Union Campaign Fund, and is prepared to take orders.

Mrs. Jackson Clarke is finding a ready sale for her statuette, "A Suffragette," at two guineas.

Many others are giving their services, which are quite as valuable as money. They are making prison dresses, flags, and banners, giving their help as professional musicians and singers, and discovering every day new ways of serving the great cause which we all have so much at heart.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £50,000 FUND.

November 11 to November 17.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged	24,676 16 5	0 5 0
Mrs. F. Ward (collected)	0 3 0	3 0 0
VOTES FOR WOMEN paper (extra given at Queen's Hall)	0 0 11	2 2 0
Mrs. M. de Montfichet Johnnes	0 1 0	1 0 0
Miss M. Fitzpatrick	1 0 0	0 7 7
Miss Evelyn W. T. Prior (cakes sold)	0 11 0	1 0 0
Miss Helen Craggs	0 5 0	5 5 0
Miss W. E. Holdom	1 0 0	3 0 0
Miss A. M. Swallow	0 5 0	0 2 6
Mrs. B. Latham	2 2 0	0 5 0
Mrs. L. E. Ellis	0 7 6	0 10 6
Miss Winifred E. Ellis	0 2 6	0 5 0
Mrs. Jackson Clarke (statuettes)	4 4 0	0 10 0
E. D. Löwy, Esq.	10 0 0	1 0 0
Miss G. Löwy	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mrs. A. Birnstingl	1 1 0	1 0 0
Miss Mary Phillips	0 17 9	2 0 0
Norwood Literary Society (lecture fee to Miss E. Sharp)	1 1 0	1 0 0
Miss Bedwell	0 3 0	0 10 0
Mrs. Wm. Tremayne	5 0 0	0 5 0
Dr. H. C. J. Fraser	5 0 0	0 5 0
Scottish W.S.P.U.	2 0 0	0 10 0
St. Andrew's Women's Social Lectures (lecture fee to Miss M. Neal)	1 1 0	0 4 6
Miss E. C. Bevan	2 0 0	0 10 0
Meeting at Maidehead (profit per Mrs. deLacy)	3 8 4	0 10 0
Edine W. Co-op. Guild (lecture fee to Mrs. Martel)	0 10 6	0 13 0
Miss A. Kenney	2 0 0	2 8 0
Mrs. F. N. Furley	3 0 0	1 5 6
Mrs. Joy C. Beach	1 0 0	0 5 0
Mrs. G. Woods	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mrs. Macdonald	5 0 0	3 0 0
Miss Marie A. Lewenz, M.A.	1 1 0	0 10 0
Mrs. Muriel Barnard	0 1 6	63 4 6
Richmond W.S.P.U. (profit on meeting)	0 6 2	Total £24,846 18 4

OUR POST BOX.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—In publishing the account of Mr. Runciman's speech at the Cambridge Guildhall, a most scandalous business has been omitted. Upon a lady rising upon a chair, one of those mitigable persons, who, by reason of being a Town Councillor, seems to imagine that that distinction brings a peculiarly unassailable title to the name of gentleman, rushed forward, and deliberately overturned her chair, to her great personal peril, upsetting her on to the backs of other chairs, backwards. Unhappily, no one had a horse-whip, and on the moment no one interfered.

Yours, &c.,

The Union Society, Cambridge.

R. B. BOUSFIELD.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—While calling at my newsagent's, a lady came into the shop for a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN. I asked her whether

she was a member of the W.S.P.U., and she answered that she was not, because, being an Algerian, and having to go back to her own country in a few days, she could not make herself of any effect in the cause. "But," she added, "Dites à Madame Pankhurst, que j'ai le mouvement bien au cœur, et que j'en suivrai le cours, à l'aide de son organe, avec le plus grand intérêt."

Yours, &c.

A SYMPATHISER.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. BAINES.

The Subpoenas on Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone.

Last week we printed the separate indictment against Mrs. Baines in connection with the disturbance in Leeds on the occasion of the meeting at which Mr. Asquith spoke on October 10. There is also an additional indictment in which Mrs. Baines is charged, in common with Mr. Kitson, the unemployed leader, on similar counts.

It will be remembered that subpoenas were served upon Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone to attend as witnesses for Mrs. Baines, and that on application to the judge (Mr. Justice Pickford) to fix a date for the trial, he had said that he would do so after learning the convenience of the right hon. gentlemen.

The application was repeated by Mr. Pethick Lawrence (who is acting as counsel for Mrs. Baines) on Thursday last. Mr. Lawrence said letters and telegrams had been sent to both gentlemen, and they had been informed that application would be made for the fixing of a date for the trial at their convenience. The secretary to Mr. Gladstone had written in these terms:—

"In answer to your telegram of November 9, and your letter of the 10th, Mr. Gladstone desires to inform you that if, on a full statement of facts, the learned judge sees that his evidence in a part of the case is material to the issue, he places himself at the discretion of his lordship."

Mr. Asquith, added Mr. Lawrence, had replied to the same effect.

His Lordship said: "I cannot, of course, do that. I could only tell whether the evidence of a witness is material by trying the case to find out. I can only trust to counsel, as I always do. If you, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, tell me that on your responsibility as counsel you regard these gentlemen as relevant witnesses upon the trial of the issues disclosed upon the depositions, I will make the best arrangements I can with a view to their attendance. It seems to me, as at present advised, that the issues relate to occurrences outside the building in which these gentlemen were, and they could not have seen those occurrences. But, as I say, I cannot decide that, and if you, Mr. Lawrence, assure me on your responsibility as counsel that you desire their evidence, it is enough."

Mr. Lawrence said: "In my opinion, my lord, they are relevant and material witnesses, and, in my judgment, the defendant cannot have a fair trial without the presence of these gentlemen to give evidence."

His Lordship: "That is quite sufficient; on that assurance I will act, and I will fix the case for Saturday."

On Friday, however, Mr. Justice Pickford stated that he would be unable to take the case on the following day, and it was agreed to postpone the hearing to the following Thursday (November 19).

A Motion to Set Aside the Subpoenas.

On Monday, in the Divisional Court (London), before Mr. Justices Bigham and Walton, Mr. Rowlatt, under circumstances of urgency, moved for two rules to set aside two subpoenas served on the Prime Minister and Home Secretary to appear as witnesses in a case to be tried at Leeds Assizes, upon a trial by indictment of Jeannie Baines and Alfred Kitson.

The affidavit of the Prime Minister related that he was wholly unable to give evidence which could possibly be relevant to any issue which could arise on the trial of the defendant. For a long time, said counsel, the defendants, and those associated with them, had been carrying on an agitation for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, in the course of which one of the means employed by them for calling attention to their movement and obtaining notoriety was to subject the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Crown to personal annoyance in public places, and interrupt them in the performance of their duties. The Prime Minister did not think that the subpoena had been issued in any belief that his evidence would be material to the trial, but, as he verily believed, for the purpose of vexation, and to bring the defendants and their agitation into further notoriety. He submitted, further, that his attendance as a witness would mean a serious interference with his public duties.

In reply to Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Rowlatt said there was a similar affidavit by the Home Secretary.

The Court granted the rules returnable on Wednesday, with permission to serve the solicitors of the defendants.

At the time of going to press the issue has not been finally decided.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Shop and Committee Rooms: 33, Queen's-road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton.
Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

At Homes.

Mondays, 3 to 5—Victoria Assembly Rooms, Clifton.
Fridays, 8 p.m.—Hannah More Hall, Clifton.
Thursday, 19th.—Reception in honour of Miss Clara Codd. Whatley Hall, Clifton, 8 o'clock.
Every Friday, 4—6 p.m.—Royal Hotel, Plymouth.

Important Event.

November 27.—Plymouth Guildhall, 8 p.m.
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Annie Kenney.

The event of the week has been the protest made at the Colston Hall meeting, of which an account appears on p. 130. While it was proceeding inside the hall, Miss Mary Phillips and I held a meeting outside. There was great excitement among the Liberals as to whether the Suffragettes would gain an entrance to Mr. Birrell's meeting, and at the banquet on Friday evening, when Mr. Birrell and Earl Crewe were present, the chairman expressed his sympathy with Mr. Birrell for his unpleasant experience at the City Temple.

At our Monday At Home last week we had Miss Macaulay and Miss Ida Walters as speakers. On the following day I addressed the students of the Western Theological College at Coatham; they gave the Suffragettes a hearty cheer. I spent Wednesday in Bath making arrangements for the Guildhall meeting there, and on Thursday I spoke at a meeting of a literary society in connection with the Baptist Church. Many of those present were Liberals, and although they highly disapproved of our treatment of the Government, I must say they were fair and good-tempered in their attacks.

There is tremendous indignation here about the treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst, and we are all working a great deal harder in consequence. We feel that the time has come to consider whether other means than meetings and organisation will not have to be used to wrest political liberty from this weak and cowardly Government.

So far we have cleared our way, and have paid our expenses for halls, the shop, travelling, &c. But we need more money to carry on our work effectively, and I want to make a strong appeal to all in the West of England who are interested in our campaign to come forward and help us financially. This week I have £1 12s. to send the treasurer; from Plymouth Miss Elsie Howey sends me—Collection, £1 0s. 6d.; Dr. Deacon, 10s.; Mrs. Leah, 5s.

Plymouth and Torquay.

I have the following report from Miss Elsie Howey:—

Last Friday we held our first At Home in Plymouth, and it was largely attended. We shall be very busy during the next week preparing for the meeting on the 27th; we are organising parties of volunteers to distribute handbills and sell VOTES FOR WOMEN outside the theatres in the evenings. We shall soon have Miss Mary Phillips and Miss Mordan to help us. Weekly At Homes are also to be started in Torquay shortly, and the campaign there will soon be in full swing. Will anyone who can help in any way write to Miss Elsie Howey at 15, Alfred-street, The Hoe, Plymouth.

Annie Kenney.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester Office, 116, Portland-street.

At Homes.

Fridays, 8 to 10, Onward Buildings, Deansgate.
Tuesday, November 24, At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate, 4 to 6, Stewards Rally.

Great Demonstration.

Wednesday, November 25, 8 p.m.; Free Trade Hall, Manchester,
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Preparations for the Free Trade Hall meeting are now going on apace, and vigorous propaganda has been effected at West Didsbury, Brunswick-street Presbyterian Church, Union Chapel "Men's Own," and Colne, in addition to regular activities. At West Didsbury we tackled a totally new district with great success. At Brunswick Street Church Miss Rose, and at Union Chapel Miss Williamson, led the attack for the W.S.P.U. in well-attended debates, while Mrs. Martel at Colne spoke to a crowded meeting got together by the Co-operative Women.

Members' special activities have been directed towards a general rally at the weekly At Home in the Onward Buildings, Deansgate, to meet Miss Mabel Capper on her return from Holloway Prison. As the women's play, "Diana of Dobson's," by that militant Suffragist, Cicely Hamilton, was being played at one of the theatres this week, we adopted a new way of bringing the important At Home before the public. We prepared a special "Diana" bill, and invited readers and playgoers generally to come to the At Home, giving details. These bills we distributed at all theatre queues and similar places during the week. We had a crowded

At Home as a result. Miss Capper told us of the refinement of cruelty being meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst. The greatest indignation was expressed by the audience, and there were loud cries of "Shame!" and "Disgraceful!" We determined to leave no stone unturned in order to bring pressure on the weak and cowardly Government which is responsible for these things.

The Town's Meeting.

With Miss Helen Ogston's valuable aid, the necessary requisition to the Lord Mayor to call a meeting of the citizens to consider the treatment of Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst was prepared in a few days. By the especial kindness of a member of the Manchester "WHEELERS' CLUB," a motor-car was placed at Miss Ogston's disposal, and was most valuable in affording quick transit between the homes of the different signatories.

The deputation, consisting of Mrs. Rose Hyland and Councillors Howell and Barton, was received by the Lord Mayor at the Town Hall on Thursday at noon.

Mr. Howell stated that they were solely concerned with the treatment accorded to three of their fellow-citizens who were undergoing imprisonment in Holloway Gaol for their actions in the course of their agitation for women's suffrage. Those citizens were Mrs. Pankhurst, widow of a very prominent Manchester citizen; Miss Christabel Pankhurst, her daughter, also a Manchester citizen and a graduate of its University; and Miss Capper, daughter of a chemist in the city.

The Lord Mayor having intervened with a question as to whether the women were committed for political or ordinary offences, Mr. Howell replied that while they were technically committed for breaches of the ordinary law, it was admitted on all hands that the women were political offenders just as much as the passive resisters and the Irish members of Parliament who had been imprisoned for inciting to cattle-driving, and on other charges. Mr. Howell went on to speak of how the law was broken by John Hampden for the ultimate betterment of the country, and how John Bunyan was treated in prison, being able to write the "Pilgrim's Progress" in prison, while Mrs. Pankhurst, until a few days ago, was denied the use of writing materials. The requisition, he added, was signed by thirty members of the City Council, representative of all parties; twelve justices of the peace, and a number of other citizens, including clergymen and ministers of all denominations, and University professors. They asked the Lord Mayor to convene a town's meeting for the consideration of a resolution, asking that the Manchester prisoners should be accorded the treatment usually given to political offenders.

Mr. Barton said that the offence was committed by these women in connection with a propagandist work which was purely political and in the interests of their sex.

Mrs. Rose Hyland hoped the Lord Mayor would give the matter his earnest consideration. He replied that he would do what he thought right. At the time of writing, the decision has not been received.*

The Free Trade Hall Demonstration.

We filled the vast Free Trade Hall at less than seven days' notice a few days ago; we must pack it on the 25th from floor to ceiling with an audience determined not only that women shall have the vote now, but that women shall not have to suffer torture in addition to punishment for asking for simple justice. In the slightly altered words of the song which Mrs. Alicia Needham has set to such brave music, "Women of Manchester! Arise and bestir you! This is a large vineyard, and the labourers are still few;" We want to sell every seat in this hall. Prices range from the democratic sixpence to five shillings. The honour of helping on the greatest movement of modern times is cheap at any price! People who cannot come can buy a ticket and pass it on, or even better, send a donation towards what we hope will be a record collection for Manchester. We have had heavy expenses in connection with this meeting; we have 28 guineas to pay for the hall, including the use of the organ—we must clear all that; over and above this we want a sum worthy of Manchester to put to our credit for Manchester and Lancashire campaigning.

We are enrolling volunteers for the "stewarding" rapidly. We want too. Send in your name and address at once to Miss Florence Clarkson. For those who will be unable to use a "promise card" as they would like, Mrs. Ratcliffe will be pleased to send a collecting card to receive smaller sums, which go to make the "muckle" that we need.

An afternoon At Home will be held on Wednesday next (in addition to the usual Friday evening one), in the Onward Buildings, from 4 to 6, when Holbrook Jackson has kindly promised to contri-

* As we go to press we learn that the request for a Town's Meeting has been refused. The next step is to demand a poll of the citizens.

bute one of the usual short speeches. The Friday At Home will take place, as last week, in the large Onward Hall. Let us have an even bigger one than last week. Now is the time to turn out on any and every occasion, and show the faith that is in us.

Finances.—This week: West Didsbury, Parish Hall, 14s. 6d.; Mrs. Orchard, £5; At Home, £1 18s.

Mary E. Gawthorpe.

MIDLANDS.

Shop and Committee Rooms: No. 14, Ethel-street, Birmingham.

At Homes.

Birmingham, No. 14, Ethel-street, Monday, 7.30.

Birmingham, Edgbaston Assembly Rooms, Wednesday, 3.30.

Wolverhampton, The Baths Assembly Rooms, Thursday, 3.30.

A great deal remains to be done at our offices in Ethel-street before they come up to the W.S.P.U. standard. With Mrs. Calway as manageress, and twelve members giving half a day a week, we are able to keep open from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. On a notice board in the window we place interesting cuttings from newspapers and magazines. New members are joining us daily; particularly was this the case after last Wednesday's At Home in the Edgbaston Assembly Rooms, when Miss Brackenbury spoke to a large number of people, who showed great interest in the speeches and discussion.

Miss Brackenbury took my place towards the close, as I had to leave in order to be present at the meeting in Nottingham, where I had the pleasure of assisting Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Logan, in the absence of Miss Christabel Pankhurst. The Nottingham meeting had been entirely organised by the local members, and was an unqualified success.

Our thoughts are continually with our brave leaders and the other splendid women who are undergoing imprisonment, and we are roused to still greater earnestness when we think of the great sacrifice they are making. Our At Homes are crowded, and enthusiasm is increasing. On Tuesday, November 21, Mrs. Shurmer Sibthorpe will speak at our At Home, and at the Edgbaston Assembly Rooms the next afternoon; on Thursday her many friends in Wolverhampton will be glad to hear her at the afternoon At Home in the Baths Assembly Rooms.

Coventry.

The meeting in the Baths Assembly Rooms at Coventry will be over when this is in print. We are now in the final stages of rousing public interest. Miss Alice Lea, Miss Dawson, and the members have been working very hard for some time past to ensure a successful meeting. Dinner hour meetings are being held. A most artistic poster, designed and painted by Mrs. Weston, is being displayed outside the Baths.

Mrs. Collington kindly gave an At Home in her drawing-room on Friday afternoon. In the evening the Coventry members held a crowded At Home. We are again having a decorated trap announcing the meeting, as this form of advertising has proved so successful in Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

I am forwarding to our treasurer £1 3s. 3d. collected by Miss Mary Calway; 10s., Mrs. and Miss Cards; and £1 3s. 10d. collection; £1 tickets.

Donations towards the Midland Campaign Fund should be addressed to me at 49, Bristol-street, Birmingham.

Gladice G. Keevil.

YORKSHIRE.

At Homes.

Monday, November 23.—Bradford—Somerset Parlour, Godwin-street, 4 p.m., Miss Isabel Seymour. Leeds—Arts Club, 8 p.m., Miss Isabel Seymour.

We have just had Miss Evelyn Sharp in Bradford; on Monday last she spoke in Somerset Parlour at 4 o'clock, and in the Mechanics' Institute in the evening. Both meetings were excellent in attendance and in spirit. Between 800 and 900 women were present in the evening.

Miss Newton made a clever and witty speech on "Votes for Women" and the teachers, in the course of which Mr. Runciman, the president of the Board of Education, and Dr. Macnamara, the one-time teachers' representative, came in for severe criticism.

On Tuesday night I was to have debated with Alderman Charles Wilson, of Leeds, in the Conservative Club, Chapeltown, but he evidently took fright, for I had no serious opponent. On a vote being taken, only the two speakers were against us. A great many ladies had been specially invited, and all voted in favour of our object and methods.

Thursday's demonstration in Armley against the Government was magnificent. The largest hall in the place, holding 600 people, was filled to its utmost extent at 7.15. The meeting was advertised for 8 o'clock, but at that hour people were still assembling in crowds on the stairs, and in the street, unable to gain admission. Miss Quinn, Miss Barnett, and Miss Hodson wore prison costume, and were greeted with cheers. Mrs. Baines, too, received a round of applause that nearly raised the roof. Mrs. Willson, of Halifax, presided, and afterwards went out to speak to an enormous over-

flow meeting. A resolution was carried unanimously inside and out, though it condemned the Government in the strongest possible terms. And this in the heart of Mr. Gladstone's own constituency!

On Friday morning Miss Garnett, an ex-prisoner from Leeds, accompanied me to Scarborough, and as the result of a few hours' advertisement, 700 to 1,000 people met in a covered-in stable yard, lighted rather fitfully with one big lamp. It was a lively crowd, composed of men, many women, and about 100 young men and boys. The people responded splendidly down to the small boys. When I told the audience about my mother's imprisonment the indignation of the audience was loudly expressed.

I had some questions, and the last was, "When is your next meeting?" I told them on the following Tuesday, in the same place, but groans of disappointment met this announcement. Why did we not choose a bigger place?

Then I announced that we had taken the Londesborough Theatre for Wednesday, where Sir Edward Grey speaks on Thursday, and called for volunteers to help. A good band of women responded, and we were then accompanied out of the place by a large and sympathetic following.

All the following day, as Miss Garnett and I went through the town, we met sympathisers begging that more speakers should come, and telling us how the simple statement of our claim, and the shameful action of the Government to us, had won us enthusiastic sympathisers.

A large meeting was held on the sands on Saturday afternoon, and so keen was the interest of the people that even the hockey players left their games to listen to us. We are carrying everything before us, and Sir Edward Grey will find that things are not so easy for a member of the Government, even in Scarborough.

At the meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, £8 was taken in tickets and collections. Subscriptions: Mrs. Godison, £1 10s. (secretaries' salary); Mrs. Alexander, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Hyde, 3s. 6d.; Bradford W.S.P.U., 3s.; Miss Constance Horsmail, 5s.; M. Mullineaux (secretary's salary), £1 1s.; Mrs. Isaac Smith, jun. (secretary's salary), 10s.

Adela Pankhurst.

NEWCASTLE.

At Homes.

Wednesdays 3 to 5, and 8 to 10.—Crosby's Café, Northumberland Street.

Fridays 7 to 9.—Meeting for Women, I.L.P. Institute, Chestnut-street, Wallsend.

The "Kathleen Brown Fund."

The "Kathleen Brown £21 Fund" is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner, £19 5s. having been received up to date, and with the collecting cards which will be sent in on Wednesday, we shall soon complete the £21.

As there has been some little misunderstanding about this fund, may I here explain that it is for Miss Brown to present to the Campaign Fund from Newcastle members as a mark of their appreciation of the service she has done the cause? Due notice of Miss Brown's return will be given, so that all Newcastle members can rally together to greet her at the first At Home at which she will be present.

Wallsend and Whitley Bay

While our new speakers most successfully held the meeting for the women at Wallsend, I held an outdoor meeting for the men. Much literature was sold, and the audience was most earnest and sympathetic. The growing dissatisfaction at the delay of women's enfranchisement is nowhere more evident than among the workers, who are the first to realise what it would mean to them.

A quiet, attentive, and interested audience gathered in the Assembly Rooms, Whitley Bay, on Tuesday to hear the claims of the Suffragettes.

Edith New.

SCOTLAND.

Office, 141, Bath-street, Glasgow.

At Homes.

Wednesday, 4 p.m., 24, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh.

Saturday, 3.30 p.m., 141, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Important Events.

December 10, Charing Cross Hall, Glasgow.—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

December 11, Stirling.—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The news that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will visit Scotland during the second week in December will be much appreciated by our members; the more so because we realise what tremendous calls are at present being made upon her time and energies, not only in London, but in all parts of the country. She will, of course, be able to give us the latest news of our prisoners. We are sure that we can depend upon the help and co-operation of our members and friends to make these meetings a great success.

On Sunday evening I had a successful meeting at a branch of the Social Democratic Party. They agreed with me that sympathy was very pleasant, but the time had come for all real supporters to do something.

On Monday two of our members took part in a debate at St. Mary's, where, after a hotly-contested and most amusing struggle, we finally, contrary to some expectations, carried our motion by a large majority. The crowded hall and overflow at the doorway testified to the growing interest in the subject.

On Friday a drawing-room meeting, kindly arranged by one of our members, brought more expressions of interest and offers of help. It is very encouraging to see that the time has come when those who feel sympathy at once wish to express it in definite action which will help forward our movement.

Tickets for the meeting at Charing Cross (price 2s., 1s., and 6d.) are now on sale at the office, 141, Bath-street.

G. M. Conolan.

LOCAL NOTES.

Barnes W.S.P.U.—We held another *At Home* in Byfield Hall on Wednesday last, when Miss Joachim kindly spoke for us. Mrs. Rose took the chair, and explained why women were needing the vote and on what terms they were asking for it. Miss Joachim, who was received with much applause, made a splendid speech, in which she explained why the vote was so necessary to all classes of women, married and unmarried, and how working women would be interested in the housing problem especially, as houses were often not fitted with proper baths. Miss Joachim answered the few questions which were asked at the close of her speech in an admirable manner. Mrs. Lowe gave some pleasing solos on the pianoforte, and Miss Richmond sang two Suffragette songs, which concluded a very pleasant evening. A. ROSE.

Battersea W.S.P.U.—During the whole of the past week all our energies were concentrated in preparing for the big meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday. On Tuesday, 24th, a meeting to welcome Miss Billing, our released prisoner from Holloway, will take place in the Lower Town Hall, at 7.30 p.m. All friends are cordially invited to come and bring others with them. Admission will be free. Miss Billing will give an account of her time in Holloway, and Miss Georgina Brackenbury has kindly promised to speak. M. G. CAMERON.

Brighton and Hove W.S.P.U.—On Tuesday, November 10, we had an eloquent address from Miss Jessie Kenney in the Ventnor Hall, Hove. On Wednesday, November 11, we held our open-air meeting on the Front, and had a good audience. Saturday, 14th, we held two open-air meetings, one on the Front at 2.30, the other at Queen's-square at 8 p.m., gathering good crowds at both meetings. I should like any woman in Brighton and Hove who takes in this paper to know that I shall be glad as hon. sec. to give her any information about meetings and work here. We have three open-air meetings every week at least, two at the Western Boundary, Front, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., and one at the Level, Sundays, at 3.15. Also every Friday we hold an indoor meeting at the Pavilion Creamery, at 8 p.m. Any letter addressed, Hon. Sec., W.S.P.U., 209, Preston-drive, will receive attention. I. G. McKEOWN.

Brixton and Kennington W.S.P.U.—A great many open-air meetings have been held in Brixton and Kennington during the last month. Afternoon meetings for women who are shopping have proved a great attraction. A lantern lecture was held in Upper Ranelagh Hall on Wednesday last, Mrs. Chandler took the chair. This meeting, too, proved an unqualified success.

VERA WENTWORTH.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—All last week our members were advertising our protest meeting at the Chelsea Town Hall. It was a novel sight in Chelsea to see ladies acting the part of sandwichmen, parading the principal thoroughfares wearing placards of purple, green, and white, designed and painted by Miss Naylor. We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Roberts, who started our new venture. On Thursday and Friday mornings we finished our parade by holding an open-air meeting in Sloane-square. Mrs. Penn Gaskell and Miss Naylor succeeded in attracting a fashionable audience. In the afternoon our work finished with tea at Miss Haig's Studio, where she kindly entertained us. Our meetings in Sloane-square will be continued on Wednesdays at 12 o'clock. The speakers on the 25th will be Miss Naylor and Miss Canning. We cordially invite all members and sympathisers who are free in the daytime to support us.

CHARLOTTE BLACKLOCK.

Ealing.—A local union of the W.S.P.U. is being formed in Ealing. Will those in the locality interested in the movement kindly communicate with Miss H. O'Connell Hayes, 34, Grange-park, Ealing.

Edinburgh W.S.P.U.—Last Saturday Mrs. Roy Rothwell, who undertook to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in Princes-street, disposed of more than 100 copies in less than as many minutes. We hope to have a much larger sale next Saturday, when other members have promised to assist her. Miss Maulé, our hon. sec., was asked by the Literary Society of Peterhead to give an address there last Monday. This district had never been addressed on the Suffrage Movement before. The meeting was crowded and most enthusiastic. We held our weekly *At Home* on Wednesday, when Mrs. Ivory gave a short account of the recent enthusiastic meetings held in London, and Mrs. Fletcher spoke on the necessity of all members doing their utmost to further the cause. We have received a very kind contribution of £5 from Lady Steel to be spent on lantern slides for lectures, and some other friends have given us special contributions to the literature fund.

HELEN M. LOGIN.

Forest Gate and Wanstead W.S.P.U.—Our hall was well filled at our monthly meeting on Monday. Miss Friedländer was in the chair, and Miss Hannah Lightman came down to speak for us. In preparation for Self-Denial Week, I took 50 penny money-boxes (pasted with VOTES FOR WOMEN, cut from old bill-heads) to the meeting, and asked friends to take one each, and promise to put a penny a week in till Self-Denial Week, when they were to be returned to me and the total sent up as a local subscription to Clements Inn. The idea was eagerly taken up, and 30 boxes were appropriated that night. Many friends have told me since how glad they are to think that there is a possibility now of our sending up a "local" contribution. We are still holding two open-air meetings a week. Our lantern lecture is fixed for Friday, December 4. Miss Douglas Smith has very kindly promised to speak for us. Friends are reminded of our whist party and social to be held at Earlham Hall on Saturday, November 28. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each.

M. G. SLEIGHT.

Hendon W.S.P.U.—On Tuesday last, at three o'clock, the first of a series of meetings for women only was held in the Co-operative Hall. We were pleased to find upwards of 40 women present, and we were assured that many more would be coming the next week. Mrs. Wyatt conducted the proceedings with her usual tact and skill, and Miss Wyatt gave an address, which was listened to with marked attention. The discussion at the end turned on the urgent reasons why Liberal women should join the ranks of the Suffragettes. Literature and badges were much in demand. We are still taking advantage of the mild weather, and holding our open-air meetings.

Kensington W.S.P.U.—A busy week of stitching and ticketing prepared stacks of clothes for our Jumble Sale on Saturday, when a brisk sale brought in a considerable addition to our funds. The committee feels that a special vote of thanks is due to Lady Home for so kindly storing the parcels and lending her rooms for the work party; to Mrs. Stratton for housing the bulky hardware, and to Miss Edwards, who with Mrs. Mayer, as chief lieutenant, arranged and marshalled all in perfect order. At our Wednesday *At Home* Miss Mordan gave a most interesting address comparing the position of the Suffrage Movement to-day with its position 40 years ago, and three years ago,

before the beginning of the militant movement. Mrs. Drummond is going to pay us a visit next week, and Mrs. Brownlow has promised us an address on "The Anti-Suffrage Woman" the week following. On Wednesday evening we had a delightful concert in the Town Hall, which Miss Bertha Sharp had arranged. Miss Gertrude Peppercorn played magnificently. Miss Walenn was our violinist, Miss Eva O'Connor and Miss Alice Baxter sang, and Miss Christine Silver recited. The audience was most appreciative, and recalled the performers again and again. We were all proud to think that such artists adorned the Suffragist ranks.

LOUISE M. EATES.

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—We held street-corner meetings last week in Catford, Deptford, and Greenwich, when Miss C. D. Townshend proved herself a very capable speaker, keeping large audiences interested from beginning to end. On Sunday we had a very big meeting on Blackheath. Mrs. Meyer, one of our speakers of this afternoon, made capital out of the poor attempts at Witticism on the part of the rowdy youths. Mrs. Juson Kerr addressed her remarks to the juvenile portion of the audience, whom she succeeded in amusing and interesting. We sold 85 VOTES FOR WOMEN during the week, also a good many pamphlets and badges. We shall soon begin to work up the meeting and debate at the Brockley Presbyterian Church on December 21, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be the speaker.

J. A. BOUVIER.

London City W.S.P.U.—At a business meeting held on Friday, November 6, the arrangements for our protest meeting on Tuesday, November 24, were discussed, many members taking handbills for distribution and tickets on sale or return. A suggestion to start a fund for the collection of a million sixpences was made by Miss Berlon, and adopted by the meeting. Collecting cards and all information to be obtained of Miss Kerr, 4, Clements Inn. The first 23 sixpences have been given by Miss Berlon's friends. A meeting of all London City members is called for Thursday, November 19, at the Small Portman Rooms.

JESSIE KENNEY.



How Anty Drudge Takes Out Blood Stains.

Johnny—"Boo hoo! boo hoo! Tommy Thumps hit me on the nose and made it bleed, and it's all over my nice new suit. Boo hoo!"

Anty Drudge—"Tommy Thumps is a very naughty boy—that is, if you didn't hit him first. But never mind, Anty Drudge will rub a little Fels-Naptha soap on the blood spots and soak the things in lukewarm water for thirty minutes, rub them lightly on the washboard, and presto! the blood stains are gone and the suit's as good as new again."

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soap in lukewarm or cold water, according to the easy directions on wrapper, and the blood dissolves like snow in April.

It is common sense that a soap that will perform this miracle without injuring the most delicate fabric is also the best for all laundry and household purposes.

Why not let Fels-Naptha do it?

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will do it. Isn't it worth trying?

Nottingham W.S.P.U.—Our great meeting at the Mechanics' Hall on November 11 passed off most successfully in every respect; the hall was full, the speakers in excellent form, the enthusiasm and sympathy of the audience exceeded anything we have experienced in Nottingham yet, and the collection amounted to £5 4s. 8d. Miss Isabel Logan, who made a strong chairman, especially referred to our leaders and comrades now in prison. Her references to Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst evoked tremendous applause, which, as a local paper put it, "Might have been heard in Holloway!" Miss Sylvia Pankhurst dealt with the history of the movement, and explained our militant tactics. After the collection had been taken Miss Gladice Keevil made a telling appeal for simple justice and legal equality for women. At the close of the meeting Miss Pankhurst answered a number of questions to the entire satisfaction of her audience. A few boys attempted to create a disturbance in the course of the evening, but they were summarily dealt with by the men stewards (for whose services we are exceedingly grateful). Members are asked to keep December 11 free; on that evening the Union is giving a whist drive to get funds for the Union. Tickets are 1s. 6d. each, and may be obtained through the hon. sec., or members of the committee.

H. K. W. (pro C. M. BURGESS.)

Richmond W.S.P.U.—On Wednesday, November 11, an afternoon meeting was held at the Freemasons' Hall, at which Miss Joachim and Miss Phillips were the chief speakers, with Mrs. Carus-Wilson, of Twickenham, in the chair. The audience, though it included unemployed workmen, boys, and even children, was perfectly orderly, and showed throughout by bursts of enthusiasm its appreciation of Miss Joachim's quiet but forcible arguments. A collection of over £1 was taken, and new members were gained, with the promise of others. The two open-air meetings held by Miss Phillips on the preceding day had no doubt much to do with filling the hall. The local paper, although most decidedly not a champion of the cause, bore testimony to her power of holding her audience.

E. BARNET.

SONG.

"The time is here and now, we will to do and be!"
Clear as a trumpet call, the sound flings out
Its challenge to the world; nor fear nor doubt
Muffles the blast. In answer to it, see!

The myriad women come, bearing the sign
Of Freedom bravely fought for, dear as life;
Their path no longer shadowed, with misgiving rise
But starry eyed they tread, in joyous line on line.

From the far glory of the starlit ways
Flung to the silent deeps beneath our feet,
From farthest ocean's marge, piercing yet sweet
Comes the glad promise of our greater days.

Mabel Tuke.

[The above appeared in last week's issue, but owing to an error in printing the sense of the last verse was obscured.—ED., VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

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